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KIRKMAN NURSERIES

FRESNO
CALIFORNIA

1923-1924
PRICE CATALOG

Kirkman Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1888

KIRKMAN NURSERIES

Fresno : : : : California

Orchard Development

BRENTWOOD PROPERTY
(Mt. Diablo in background)

Apricot orchard 16 months after planting. Drying fruit from same trees a year and a half after planting. Trees propagated from parent stock selected by Nurserymen's Bud Selection Assn.

THE most economical unit for fruit production, according to Farms Management Survey of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is from 20 to 30 acres.

Great economies can be effected in planting and caring for orchards to the bearing age in large tracts. After that the family is the most efficient unit for

properly caring for the bearing orchard and harvesting the crops.

Realizing that the really big future of the State will be arrived at finally by its being so operated in small home fruit farms we are endeavoring to efficiently do the pioneering and development work towards such a program.

The opportunity to select localities and soils, and varieties that perform to their greatest perfection therein, and the permanent organization and special equipment for continuously purchasing and developing good land, growing and caring for superior nursery stock and orchards are our greatest assets.

We are gratified that our efforts have gained the patronage of the most discriminating fruit operators in the State. The most carefully planned large fruit development project in California is relying on us exclusively for its vitally important supply of best nursery stock obtainable.

The strongest fruit canning organization has 3800 acres of our trees in one tract. Another has put into our hands the development of an orchard for a remuneration of nearly half a million dollars.

These large projects have become advisable only for the reason that the great fruit areas of the State are not thickly populated with thrifty prosperous small acreage family orchard units as are the fruit sections of Europe.

Our organization owns about 3000 acres of young orchards and vineyards that will commence bearing within one, two and three years, for subdivision in suitable units. We have purchased for this development only the very best of lands and planted thereon the varieties that excel in each locality. For instance, we found that the tonnage and superior shipping quality of Emperor and Malaga grapes and some other varieties is remarkable at the location of our Kern County property near McFarland.

At Brentwood, Contra Costa County it is clearly demonstrated that several varieties may be de-

pended on to excel. Typical of the value of this horticultural science and judgment is the demonstration of quality of apricots in this season of extra heavy apricot production all over the State. The quality of this variety in the Brentwood-Oakley district, even with varying degrees of efficient orcharding, made the variety extra profitable in this locality this season. Growers realized a minimum of $60.00 per ton for Eastern shipment for the fruit under canning size, and where there was no reservation for canning purposes over $100.00 per ton net was received. Such demonstrations prove the theory of the survival of the fittest in horticulture.

Country operations are too often thought of as non-scientific. Just the opposite is the truth. Government statistics show that more than eighty per cent of trees purchased in the United States fail to grow and come into profitable bearing—approximately twenty per cent is successful. These percentages can be reversed only by accepting the fact that profitable fruit growing must have the advantage of experience and judgment of genuinely efficient professionals. "The butcher, the baker and the candle-stick maker," could hardly be expected to exert proper judgment in buying land, nursery stock, etc., and bringing an orchard into bearing. But there are innumerable people in the United States who would be more independent, more prosperous and lead happier lives and make the future of their children much brighter by changing their vocation to the surroundings of a well developed California orchard home.

We are able to do this for all competent applicants. The bulk of the financing can be done with reliable money institutions, if necessary, over a long period of years, making it necessary for contracting purchasers to make only payments heavy enough to keep up interest and good care and cultivation until the crops pay off the underlying financing.

We have many standard varieties planted and ready for subdivision to those who wish to take

advantage of this offer. The list of varieties includes Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Prunes, Kadota Figs, Walnuts, Almonds, shipping and raisin Grapes. We have adequate forces to carry on the care and cultivation as long as the contracting purchaser may wish. Many employees have been in our work for more than a decade. Our equipment includes more than a thousand horse power in mules and tractors.

All the lands we have improved for sub-division have been purchased for RESULTS, and while even with our superior buying efficiency, we have paid probably twice to three times as much per acre as does the average Colonization Promoter, still we are able to deliver a producing orchard for less per first class growing tree than any competitor.

All of our projects in California are on, or nearby paved highways and in thriving communities with good schools etc. These properties are located in Kern, Madera, Merced, Contra Costa and Sutter Counties.

Full information supplied on application to our San Francisco Office, 222 Balfour Building. Phone Garfield 3370, or Main Office, Fresno, California.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES.

Member of Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association of California.

FOREWORD

WE have gone through a very dangerous period—one of foolhardy price inflation. Inferior vineyards and orchards have changed hands at one hundred to four hundred per cent profit, above the cost of producing good orchards and vineyards on first-class land.

General unusual prosperity of orchard and vineyard owners during abnormal price period has robbed the producer of his appreciation of normal profits. He is prone to establish a cost of production schedule invariably including interest on high per acre valuation. Too many instances of unusual returns are still fresh in his mind. A thousand dollars per acre for a single crop has been gotten. In some instances as high as two thousand dollars per acre for one crop has been received. The fruit grower is not quick to give up such handsome profit without himself depreciating the industry, and not quick to realize that one hundred dollars per acre average net profit is a better and more sound business proposition and a more pleasant vocation than anything else he can go into.

The pessimistic propaganda being spread over the State is intended to maintain the solvency of those who have gotten into absurd predicaments, and if such propaganda is allowed to become partially effective, the progress of California's Great Opportunity will to that extent be delayed.

At several intervals during the history of fruit production in California this same sinister pestilence has been spread abroad, and it has only been the fortitude and far-sightedness and diligence of the practical fruit grower himself that has shown conclusively that no periodical depreciation and no temporary losses can thwart the destiny of this logical and natural center of fruit production. Those who have made greatest profits are those who have planted during periods of greatest depreciation. Those who are inclined to be influenced by alternating periods of enthusiasm and depression should keep firmly in mind the great TRUTH about California. She is surely destined to be the center of the world's supply of high-grade fruit products. There are, according to Kaufman, Statistician of State Department of Agriculture, one million acres of deciduous fruit trees in the State. The average orchard life is probably twenty years. Therefore, at least 50,000 acres of re-planting, or new planting, must be done annually to keep up the present acreage.

Quoting from a recent statement of the Department of Agriculture:

"Green fruit shipments of the deciduous variety will bring fully $100,000,000.00 to the producers this year with approximately 65,000 carloads shipped to the Eastern markets.

"These figures, flashing back over two decades, throw a remarkable light on the growth of California's great industry.

"In 1890 this State, already boasting of its fruit and flowers, sent 3000 carloads of deciduous fruit East. In 1900 the carloads handled totaled only 6435. In 1922 the total for deciduous fruits was 63,000. For 1923 it will reach 65,000."

Who would say that California should remain stationary in fruit production? Certainly no one, except those who would attempt to stay progress until unwise purchases or loans can be liquidated.

Little Italy has more than ten million acres devoted to fruits. About TEN TIMES what California has. California has every point of advantage for the production of extra quality fruit products the world is now demanding. No one realizing our many advantages over Italy would admit that we should remain second to her. To equal her we must increase a hundred thousand acres per year for a hundred years!

The greatly improved products that will be offered to the consuming public will replace many less fit varieties. The inevitable evolution of the industry will demand that the fittest only survive. The Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association of California is doing its fourth Summer's elimination and selection work. Nearly forty thousand dollars has been used in this effort of the Nursery members to do their part in building a bigger and better Horticultural California.

The far-sighted must realize that regardless of occasional growing pains in the distribution of our fruit products still we are destined to eventually supply our country and the world with a volume of high-class fruit products that will make our present alleged dilemma look as ridiculous as we now view the self-same consternation and propaganda against further planting that was spread broadcast so long ago as to embrace not one quarter of the output we are enjoying today.

The globe we live on has now EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILLION people with appetites, and plenty more in sight.

Will California make good in her GREAT OPPORTUNITY? If she lends ear to the ever recurring shrill little wail of those who would choke the hen of the golden eggs she will not.

Who is there around us to offer protest to the PROPAGANDA of PESSIMISM? Echo—No one. Everywhere real or imaginary

inconveniences would be presented to those temporarily sitting on the lid.

Give ear to the insistent call of the future—our fruit industry grown up—encouraging the attacked struggling youngster of today.

Plant good trees on good land, be satisfied with good returns; that is your part Fruit Grower.

PROGRESS

For 35 years we have been continuously endeavoring to do our part in the progress of the fruit industry giving our time and financial support to our limit. Some results are:

Introduction of the first high class midsummer cling—The Peak.

Many years effort and expenditure of more than $25,000.00 cooperating with the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association.

Free distribution of new and untried varieties for thorough demonstration before advising wide spread planting.

The first nursery in the history of the industry to undertake the obligation of reliability set forth in the KIRKMAN GUARANTEE. We are complimented that others are now endeavoring to adopt it. The pioneering is hard and costly. The fruit industry receives the benefit.

President Kirkman Nurseries,
Fresno, Calif.

Member of Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association of California

APPLES

Apples are the most important fruit in America. The number of trees is rapidly decreasing in the east, and the west must supply these markets. The western grower has the advantage of regular production due to the equable climate and dry summers, which are not favorable to fungus or insect diseases.

Each region requires a different type of apple. Watsonville is the center of the yellow apples—Yellow Newtown, Bellefleur, and Winter Banana. The mountain regions of Southern California, red apples, such as Winesap, Rome, Jonathan and Delicious. These same large red apples find similar conditions in the Pacific northwest and are the leading varieties there. The Gravenstein is grown almost exclusively in Sonoma and Napa Valleys. In all districts, the tendency is to concentrate on the very few varieties that do best under their local conditions. We have fine stock growing in both California and Oregon.

APPLES AND CRAB APPLES

		Each	10	100	1000
¾-in. and up	6 to 8 ft.	$0.85	$6.00	$50.00	$450.00
½-in. and up	4 to 6 ft.	.80	5.50	45.00	400.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.75	5.00	40.00	350.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00

SUMMER VARIETIES

Yellow Transparent. The best of the extra early varieties; medium size, abundant bearer, two weeks earlier than the Early Harvest.

Gravenstein. The earliest really important commercial variety in America. Has no competition with good varieties from other sections of the country. Has been especially profitable in the Sonoma and Napa Valleys.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Jonathan. A leading variety in the Pacific northwest. Also desirable in many districts in California. Fruit medium in size but with an attractive red color and of the best quality; tree slender and spreading but very productive.

Delicious. This is the newest addition to the list of commercial varieties. Its large size, distinctive shape, beautiful color, and exquisite quality have combined to make it immediately popular, being very widely planted in the Pacific northwest and mountainous regions of California.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas Black. A very dark red apple, one of the very few red apples to produce and color fairly well in the hot, interior valleys of California.

Bellefleur. Next to the Yellow Newtown the most extensively grown apple in the Watsonville district, where two-thirds of California's commercial apple crop is produced. The Watsonville growers have recently launched an advertising campaign which will probably greatly increase the demand for this variety.

APPLES—Continued

Newtown Pippin. Approximately two-thirds of the apples, especially in the Watsonville district, are of this variety. For over 100 years the most popular variety on the English market, where yellow apples are preferred. Its heavy production, combined with the high percentage of marketable fruit, make it a very desirable apple in regions to which it is adapted.

Rome Beauty. One of the three leading commercial varieties in favor in the Pacific northwest and also widely planted in the mountainous and coast regions of Northern California. Its uniform large size, deep red color, and good shipping qualities, have earned its high place.

Spitzenburg. One of the highest quality apples grown. The most extensively grown red apple in the Hood River Valley and has earned the high reputation enjoyed by that district in all apple markets of the country.

Winesap. The leading variety in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys, Washington, which produces more apples than any other state in the union. These apples are a standard product. They hang on the trees well, are excellent shippers and sell well from storage. The tree is vigorous, comes into bearing early and is an annual cropper.

Winter Banana. Introduced in Michigan in 1890, and is already extensively grown in the west, where it has attained considerable importance. The fruit is large, clear pale yellow in color, except for a bright red blush. A high class dessert apple but its delicacy compels great care in handling commercially.

We also propagate the following varieties:

Baldwin	**Ortley**
Fameuse	**Red Astrachan**
Gano	**Red Cheek Pippin**
Grimes Golden	**Wagoner**
King of Tompkins Co.	**Wealthy**
MacIntosh Red	**White Winter Pearmain**
Northern Spy	

CRAB APPLES

Red Siberian. Tree spreading grower, producing its fruit in clusters of uniform size; skin blushed scarlet. September.

Transcendent. Fruit large, golden yellow with red cheek. September.

Yellow Siberian. An upright grower, producing large sized fruit. Amber colored and of fine flavor. September.

ALMONDS

(See June buds, page 15)

California alone in America must be relied on to produce the output of Almonds. Heavy importations are annually made to supply our deficiency in the American demand. According to authentic statistics California produces only ten per cent as many Almonds as Spain at the present time. In the past tariff regulations on imported almonds have been unsatisfactory to California Almond growers. However, the tariff is now regulated at 4¾ cents per pound for unshelled, and 14 cents per pound on shelled Almonds. We are entirely confident that the future profits derived from first-class Almond orchards planted on good soils and in localities favorable to the production of Almonds will be entirely satisfactory. There is apparently no good reason why California should not increase its production very heavily, in fact to such an extent that importations into the United States will not be needed.

Our Almond grower customers are planting largely of Nonpareil, using Drakes Seedling (about one-third) for pollenizing. In some localities the Ne Plus Ultra and I. X. L. are given considerable preference. The Texas Prolific is the best variety for avenue planting and is used to some extent in commercial orchard planting. We will gladly offer suggestions regarding varieties best to be planted in different localities on application. Almond varieties are propagated on Bitter Almond and Peach Root. They are generally planted at twenty-four foot spaces, seventy-five trees to the acre.

ALMONDS ON ALMOND AND PEACH ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
½-in. and up	4 to 6 ft.	$0.80	$5.50	$45.00	$400.00
⅜-in. to ½-in	3 to 4 ft.	.75	5.00	40.00	350.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in	2 to 3 ft.	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00

Special prices will be quoted on Almonds in large quantities.

Drake Seedling. Well known variety and prized for its regular and heavy producing qualities. Valued also as a pollenizer. Nut medium size, roundish. Shell medium soft; kernel good size.

I. X. L. One of the standard commercial varieties. Tree of upright growth. Nuts large and symmetrical. Shell soft, smooth; kernel large and well filled.

Ne Plus Ultra. Produces nuts of excellent quality. Nut long and narrow with thick soft shell.

Nonpareil. Most popular paper shell variety. Tree is a vigorous grower, producing heavy crop, large well filled nuts. Kernel long and narrow, plump and of excellent quality.

Smith X. L. A new variety originated by Mr. Smith, Almond Grower of the Oakley-Brentwood District, very popular in that community. Tree thrifty, upright grower, heavy bearer, nut larger than old I. X. L. We recommend that at least a small portion of this variety be included in almond plantings.

Kirkman Trees Performing

APRICOTS

(See June buds, page 15)

California has a monopoly on the production of Apricots for drying, canning and fresh shipping. The growing of Apricots has proven to be satisfactorily profitable year after year where proper selection of soil and climate is made. Some of the most unusual profits are recorded to the credit of Apricot orchards.

Varieties: The Prune and Apricot Growers' Association and the Canners' League were asked to meet with the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association to determine as accurately as possible the varieties best to be grown in the several sections of the State producing Apricots. The consensus of opinion was substantially as follows:

For San Joaquin Valley, Tilton, with Blenheim a second choice.

For Sacramento Valley, Blenheim and Tilton.

For Coast localities, Blenheim.

In Southern California the Royal is in greatest favor with the growers.

Distances: Twenty-two to twenty-four feet.

APRICOTS ON APRICOT AND PEACH ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
½-in. and up	4 to 6 ft.	$0.75	$5.00	$40.00	$350.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.65	4.00	30.00	250.00

(See June bud prices, page 16)

APRICOTS—Continued

Blenheim. Fruit large, oval. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy. A standard variety suitable for canning, drying and marketing. Middle June.

Royal. Same as Blenheim.

Tilton. Fruit very large somewhat flat in shape. Skin yellow blushed with red. Flesh yellow with a rich apricot flavor. For drying and canning it is unsurpassed. It is proving to be practically immune from shot hole fungus. Middle of June.

Derby. Typical Royal. Good bearer. Desirable for early districts.

CHERRIES

It is only west of the Rocky Mountains that sweet cherries are grown on a commercial scale. Over ninety per cent of the total crop in this country is produced here. In localities to which they are adapted, namely, the coast valleys and foothills, reasonable profits are assured and occasionally phenomenal profits are realized.

With the greatly increased canning facilities in the west during the past few years, cherries are certain to be in great demand as they are the only deciduous fruit on the market during their season.

CHERRIES ON MAZZARD AND MAHALEB ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
¾-in. and up	6 to 8 ft.	$0.95	$7.00	$60.00	$550.00
½-in. to ¾-in.	4 to 6 ft.	.90	6.50	55.00	500.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.85	6.00	50.00	450.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.80	5.50	45.00	400.00

Tartarian (Black). The old favorite cherry in California. Has a unique flavor, pleasing to practically all palates. Excellent in itself but especially valuable in pollenating Royal Ann, Bing and Lambert, which are intersterile, and will not produce well when planted together.

Royal Ann. (Napoleon). Still the leading cherry in California. The standard canning cherry because of the light color of its juice. The trees are large, vigorous and exceedingly heavy producers.

Bing. The leading shipping variety in the Pacific northwest and being very extensively planted in the California cherry districts. An extremely large, dark red cherry of great excellence which can be shipped to any part of the country.

Lambert. Largest of all; dark red; flesh firm and sweet. An excellent shipping cherry. Late.

Republican. Ripens very late. Recommended by Experiment Station workers as the best single pollenizer for Napoleon, Lambert and Bing. Should be included in every planting where any of those varieties are used.

W. T. Kirkman Sr. and Two-Year-Old Kadota Fig Tree Partially Defoliated to Show Setting of Fruit

FIGS

California has in the Fig no serious competition in the United States. During the last few seasons it has been clearly demonstrated that a greatly increased production of dried and canned figs can be marketed. The standardization work accomplished so far in the Peach and Fig Growers' Association is meeting with gratifying success. The next decade will doubtless witness very great advancement in the fig industry.

Distances: Mission is planted thirty to forty feet apart, Adriatic and Calimyrna and Goodale thirty feet apart. Kadota and San Pedro are planted twenty to thirty feet apart usually, but it is recommended by some growers that they be planted even closer than twenty feet. The reason is that they start bearing early in life, and the tonnage is greatly increased during the first few years by planting more trees to the acre. Also, it is best to keep these varieties pruned back severely so that the crop can be picked fresh, without the use of long stepladders. Some Kadota plantings are being made at fifteen foot spaces. In those instances it is the plan to remove a portion of the trees in later years when they begin to crowd.

FIGS—Continued

FIGS

		Each	10	100	1000
½-in. and up	4 to 6 ft.	$0.75	$5.00	$40.00	$350.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in	2 to 3 ft.	.65	4.00	30.00	250.00

Capri Figs 10c per tree higher.

Black Mission. The most dependable variety of fig grown in California. Tree very vigorous grower, large size, regular and heavy producer. Fruit large with deep violet color, thin skin, fleshy meat, sweet, high flavor and does not sour nor split. First crop ripens early in July, main crop August. This variety has long been recognized as the most satisfactory quality of fig grown. Recently it has been firmly established by increased demand. It is quoted this year by the Peach and Fig Growers' Association at 17 cents per pound, the highest selling price of any standard dried fig.

Goodale Black. This Fig is fruiting on the property of the Honora Realty Company at Lemon Cove, California. This strain of the California Black Mission as it is producing for Mr. Goodale is an unusually profitable variety. He markets the fresh fruit mainly in San Francisco and Los Angeles markets. Several producers of Figs have investigated this strain and pronounced it superior to the ordinary California Black Mission. It comes into bearing early in life and bears fruit larger than the average Mission.

Calimyrna. A superior Fig of the Smyrna type. Fruit large, skin lemon yellow, pulp reddish amber, and of excellent quality when eaten fresh or dried. The fruit can only be perfected by the transmission of pollen from the Capri or Wild Fig through the agency of the Fig Wasp, Blastophaga Grossorum. Ripens from August to October.

Capri or Wild Figs. These Figs serve as a home for the Fig Wasp, Blastophaga Grossorum. They produce three crops of fruit a year, thereby sustaining the life of the insect. The pollen from these figs carried by the Fig Wasp fertilizes the Smyrna type of Figs causing the fruit to develop and ripen. We have for this season's delivery the following varieties: Capri No. 1, Capri No. 2, Capri No. 3 and Capri Stanford.

Kadota. The popular canning and pickling variety. Comes into bearing early and if planted close together a satisfactory income per acre can be realized the third year. Medium size, skin thin and yellow. Flesh yellow, rich and sweet. August to October.

White Adriatic. Medium size, roundish. Skin thin, greenish yellow, pulp bright red. A regular and prolific bearer. The old standby for drying purposes. August to October.

PEACHES

(See June buds, page 15)
(See Nematode resistant, page 17)

Figures compiled by E. E. Kaufman of the State Department of Agriculture show a smaller acreage of both bearing and non-bearing peach than prune trees in California. The 1920 census shows a 30% decrease in bearing and 48% in non-bearing peach trees in Eastern United States. This has been largely due to Yellows and other Peach diseases which have been kept out of California or can't stand our hot dry summers.

Indications point toward a supply of this fruit inadequate to meet the future demand, particularly in drying and canning varieties of Peaches. The larger canning concerns are holding long term contracts for Clings. The Peach and Fig Growers' Association anticipates a shortage of dried Peaches in the near future.

We are convinced that to plant Peaches in large acreages is the best recommendation that can be given to California orchardists at this time. There is no competition with California's output of dried and canned Peaches. The attention of planters has been directed more toward other varieties for several years. The shortage of supply, particularly in drying varieties, viz. Muir, Lovell and Elberta, is imminent. Plant them now. **Distances:** Twenty to twenty-two feet.

PEACHES ON PEACH AND APRICOT ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
½-in. and up	4 to 6 ft.	$0.75	$5.00	$40.00	$350.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.65	4.00	30.00	250.00

(See June bud prices, page 16)

STANDARD DRYING PEACHES

Elberta. The most widely grown and popular shipping variety in America. Surplus can be dried at a profit. Ripens toward the end of July in the San Joaquin Valley.

J. H. Hale. After several years probation in this State, has earned a place among the standard varieties. Perhaps the best shipper of all peaches and very acceptable for drying.

Muir. Furnishes the highest quality dried peaches, which bring a premium on the market. The sweetness and density of flesh make it particularly adapted for drying.

Lovell. The **best** all-around freestone at present. Grown largely for drying and used to some extent for canning. A very vigorous tree bearing early and heavily. Ripens ten days after Muir.

STANDARD CANNING VARIETIES

Cling Peaches

Tuscan	25%
Peak and Paloro	20%
Guame, Sims and Libbee	15%
Phillips	40%

A circular letter from the Canners' League advises that the trade can use the foregoing varieties of Cling Peaches in these proportions to the best advantage.

PEACHES—Continued

Peak Cling, introduced by Kirkman Nurseries, Bearing 20 Tons Per Acre at Gridley.

Tuscan. Despite its rather irregular bearing, lack of uniformity in size and shape and numerous split pits, is still the best of the early clings. Until a better variety is originated, it must be planted to provide an early run for the canneries.

Paloro and **Peak.** Following immediately after the Tuscan, have proven second only to the Phillips in satisfaction to growers and make a superior canned article. Both have proven superior in productivity, size, quality and profitableness to the Johnson, Hauss, Walton, Levis, and numerous other early midsummer clings.

The Peak originated at Selma and introduced by us many years ago has been widely planted in the San Joaquin Valley where it has proved very profitable. The few orchards in the Sacramento Valley have made wonderful records.

The original Paloro tree grew in Gridley, Butte County, and was introduced by Frank Dixon, Horticulturist for the Canners' League. Five orchards were planted about ten years ago, three in the San Joaquin Valley, one in the Santa Clara Valley and one in the Sacramento Valley. Growers who had seen the fruit have been so impressed by its good qualities that during the past two years it has been more extensively planted than any other variety excepting only the Phillips. Our recommendation is that Growers plant a much higher percentage of Peak and Paloro and cut down somewhat on Tuscan, Sims and Libbee.

Johnson. Ripens with Peaks, Paloro and Hauss but does not mildew as do those varieties. Where mildew is a factor in peach growing, Johnson, which is extremely similar if not identical with Walton, is given the preference.

PEACHES—Continued

For the period between Paloro, Peak and Phillips, the Canners recommend Guame, Sims and Libbee. These make a superb canned product, but are not yet proved altogether satisfactory from the Growers' standpoint. Although introduced by us and highly endorsed by Canners everywhere, we no longer recommend the planting of Libbee except in the very best peach soils. Apparently it cannot in all localities be relied on for maximum regular production.

Sims. Originated by W. A. Sims Sr. at Farmersville, has been widely advertised as an "Improved Phillips." The canned product is an improvement. Criticisms offered are that the tree is more subject to leaf curl, the fruit falls more readily and must be handled rapidly to avoid deterioration. It has, therefore, not become universally popular with all Growers.

Guame. The newest candidate for honors among cling varieties. Surpassing both Sims and Libbee in vigor and productivity and with its quality endorsed by canners, it seems destined to occupy a high place.

Harris. We are also introducing the Harris, found by D. B. Harris of Madera in his Lovell block and ripening with that variety, which it closely resembles except that it is a clingstone. We are hopeful that either the Guame or Harris will prove as satisfactory for the period immediately preceding the Phillips as the Peak and Paloro have been for the period following the Tuscan.

Sellers Orange Cling. The best of the orange group and is very satisfactory in its orchard performance but not altogether satisfactory to canners.

Phillips. Still the standard cling peach and we believe growers will make no mistake in following the Canners' recommendation that 40% of new plantings be made up of this variety. Its uniform size, great productivity, long keeping qualities and ability to hang on the tree and continue to make size for a long period make it the most satisfactory of all varieties for quantity production.

Levi. Planted in limited quantities to finish up the season, ripening about two weeks after the Phillips.

We also propagate the following varieties:

Alexander
Arp Beauty
Flint
Foster
Hales Early
Hauss Cling
Indian Blood
Libbee
Mayflower
McKevitt Cling
Ontario
Walton

Following are the shipping dates of a number of varieties in Sutter County in normal seasons:

SHIPPING DATES OF CANNING PEACHES
YUBA CITY

Varieties	Normal Season
Tuscan	July 20th to Aug. 7th
Paloro	July 30th to Aug. 19th
Hauss	Aug. 1st to Aug. 21st
Peak	Aug. 1st to Aug. 20th
Orange	Aug. 4th to Aug. 23rd
Johnson	Aug. 5th to Aug. 22nd
Walton	Aug. 5th to Aug. 22nd
Guame	Aug. 10th to Aug. 27th
Albright	Aug. 12th to Aug. 23rd
McDevitt	Aug. 14th to Aug. 21st
Sims	Aug. 16th to Aug. 29th
Phillips	Aug. 25th to Sept. 13th
Levi	Sept. 5th to Sept. 19th

No. 2—June Bud Peach **No. 1—June Bud Peach**

Kirkman June Bud Peach 2½ Years After Planting on Tagus Ranch, Tulare, Cal.

JUNE BUDDED TREES

In the past, largely because of the difficulties in propagation, June Budded trees have been grown by Nurserymen of California only to relieve shortages. Many of our customers who have thus used this grade of stock, now insist on getting them to the exclusion of all other grades.

June Budded trees are somewhat more expensive to grow as unusual care and delicate nursery technique is required to grow a seedling and force a bud to develop into a tree on it during the course of a single season. Therefore they have not been popular with nurserymen despite the advantage to growers.

Some of the reasons why they develop into more satisfactory orchard trees than the usual one year grade are:

1. Only inherently strong seedlings have vigor enough to force a bud to grow into a tree during the same season that the seed is planted and weaklings are thus automatically eliminated.

2. The shock of transplanting a tree with a one year root is very much less than in the usual two year root.

3. The tree is not overgrown, nor "hide bound" and the buds are so fresh and full of vigor that leaves and branches readily push out all up and down the trunk. This makes possible the formation of

JUNE BUDDED TREES—Continued

the head where it is wanted and insures against sunburn and sunborers.

In line with our policy of growing the best possible trees, we inserted during the month of June this season, more than two million buds, all supplied from recorded trees by the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Assn. These trees are now growing in Riverside, Tulare, Madera, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter Counties.

We believe that the planters of California will soon demand good June budded trees to the practical exclusion of yearling trees, as the planters of the Southern states are already doing. In order to meet this demand we have spared no trouble nor expense in our effort to produce **FIRST CLASS** June bud trees worthy of the name in all varieties lending themselves readily to this method of propagation. The best soil and climatic locations are secured. Several of the best June bud nurserymen with life long training have been brought to our plants from the Southern states. The results we are getting are very gratifying. The trees we will deliver this season are not to be confused with the grades of "June bud" stock California planters have grown accustomed to.

JUMBO grade June bud stock is superior to any grade of yearling tree regardless of size or price. They are stocky, heavy caliper, ranging around three or four feet in height.

Our No. 1 June buds will likewise give the orchardist as nearly 100% results in stand and growth as it is possible to secure. It is a stocky uniform grade running around 2 and 3 feet in height, considerably higher in some varieties.

No. 2 grade runs in height approximately 18 to 24 inches. Excellent little trees for orchard planting.

No. 3 grade is still smaller, running around 12 to 18 inches in height—about like the best grade that has heretofore been available in California.

We will have a quantity of smaller grades also. However it is not advisable to plant smaller grades than our No. 3 until all larger stock is exhausted.

Interesting is an unsolicited opinion of the country's best known authority on horticulture, Luther Burbank:

I have found in my long, extensive nursery experience that a well grown June budded tree 3 or 4 feet in height is worth about two two-year-old trees, and I might almost say is worth about as much as six with some varieties. For a young, fresh June budded tree can be taken up with all its roots, packed with little expense and planted with half the trouble of larger trees. June buds will bear as early as one or two year old trees and generally continue to do so throughout their existence.

Faithfully yours,

LUTHER BURBANK.

JUNE BUD PRICES

Kirkman Jumbo grade	$300 per 1000
Kirkman No. 1 grade	250 per 1000
Kirkman No. 2 grade	200 per 1000
Kirkman No. 3 grade (not recommended)	150 per 1000
12 inches and under (not recommended)	100 per 1000

We are offering the following varieties in June buds this season, all of which we have in yearling trees also.

Cling Peaches. Tuscan, Peak, Paloro, Guame, Sims, Sellers, Johnson, Walton and Phillips.

Freestone Peaches—Lovell and Elberta.

Japanese Plums—Beauty, Formosa, Climax, Santa Rosa, Burbank, Duarte, El Dorado, Wickson, Kelsey and Becky Smith.

Prunes—French, Imperial, Tragedy and Sugar.

Apricots—Tilton, Blenheim and Derby.

Almonds—Nonpareil, Drake, Ne Plus and I. X. L.

NEMATODE RESISTANT TREES

The greatly increasing damage being done by the Nematode in several important districts has made it necessary to provide insurance as far as possible against this pest. Apricot root is the only root-stock so far known, on which peach, plum, prune and apricot can be successfully propagated and which is satisfactorily resistant to nematode damage. Several peach, prune and plum orchards are now in full bearing on apricot root in different parts of the State. It is satisfactorily demonstrated that the apricot root is practical and satisfactory even for large commercial peach orcharding, and is beyond any question immune to any bad effect of nematode infestation.

We have a supply of peach, plum, prune and apricot on apricot root for customers in localities where nematode has made its appearance.

No extra charge for these nematode resistant trees.

NECTARINES

Not enough attention is accorded the Nectarine. It is a delicious fruit, a heavy and regular bearer, and in good demand for drying and fresh shipping purposes. Orchardists who have given them a place in their plantings are realizing good returns. **Distances:** Twenty to twenty-two feet apart.

NECTARINES ON PEACH ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
½-in. and up	4 to 6 ft.	$0.75	$5.50	$45.00	$400.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.70	5.00	40.00	350.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.65	4.50	35.00	300.00

Stanwick. Tree medium grower and heavy producer. Fruit large, with bright green skin shaded dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy. Makes a superb dried product. Very much superior to Gower and other varieties. August.

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PEARS

According to the 1920 census figures, both the bearing and non-bearing acreage of pears in the United States decreased during the last decade. The increases were largely confined to three Pacific Coast States, where the industry has been prosperous. Pears promise to continue a very profitable tree crop. Much interest has recently been shown in Fall Pears in order to extend the season. **Distances:** twenty feet.

PEAR ON JAPANESE PEAR

		Each	10	100	1000
¾-in. and up	6 to 8 ft.	$0.90	$6.50	$55.00	$500.00
½-in. to ¾-in.	4 to 6 ft.	.85	6.00	50.00	450.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	.80	5.50	45.00	400.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.75	5.00	40.00	350.00

Bartlett. The standard shipping, drying and canning pear. More than 90% of the Pears grown in the state are Bartletts. Comes to market during the whole summer from different localities.

Bosc. One of the highest quality and most beautiful pears. Very largely grown in the Rogue River Valley in Oregon and seems to do equally well in California pear regions.

Beurre de Anjou. A fine large Pear, buttery and melting with a sprightly vinous flavor. October.

Doyenne du Comice. Fruit large, skin greenish yellow, shaded crimson in sun, flesh buttery, rich and aromatic. October.

Comet. (Lawson). The best Pear ripening earlier than Bartlett. Valuable in early districts for shipping.

Winter Nelis. The best winter pear. Rather small but finely grained, melting, rich and delicious.

POMEGRANATES

During recent years there has been an increasing demand for the attractive "Wonderful" Pomegranate.

Very attractive returns are being realized by growers of this variety. Apparently there is room for much increase in production. Reports of returns amounting to several hundred dollars per acre for a three or four year old Pomegranate orchard are not unusual.

It is being shipped to all markets with late Grape shipments. It is used extensively for border, and ornamental hedge planting. **Distance:** 12 feet.

		Each	10	100	1000
⅜-in. and up	3 to 4 ft.	$0.75	$5.00	$40.00	$350.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in.	2 to 3 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00
3/16-in. to ¼ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	.65	4.00	30.00	250.00

Wonderful. The most attractive variety. Large size, colored a rich deep red and of excellent flavor. Valuable for shipping to the Eastern markets as the fruit is prized for table decorations. Can withstand some alkali.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

(See June buds, page 15)

(See Nematode resistant, page 17)

Nowhere is there such an imposing list of shipping plums produced as in California. The season begins before the cherries are off the market and some varieties are available until the holidays. Due to the work of Luther Burbank, and more recently Millard Sharp, practically all of our plums are especially adapted to California conditions and reach a much higher state of perfection here than anywhere else in the world.

The California sweet dried prune is the world's standard. Over ninety per cent of the prune crop is French (Petit d'Agen). Standardization is the cornerstone of Twentieth Century marketing, and until a prune is found of very superior qualities the grower will not be justified in changing the proportion of French (other than the Robe de Sargent, which is so similar that it is grouped with the French.)

For fifty years a search has been made for a super prune, and almost every year a new one is being heralded far and wide. There are always some with visions of abnormal profits who plunge in these novelties but thus far they invariably regretted it. The Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association has budded a few trees of every variety that could be found for a comparative test in their trial orchards at Brentwood, California. Close observation of the workers of this organization of all exploited varieties indicates that none have as many strong points or as few weaknesses as the old standard varieties. We propagate no others except on contract with a grower and are willing to do this for less than the price of the standard varieties as the selling risk is eliminated. **Distances:** twenty-two to twenty-four feet.

French Prune. (Petit d'Agen). The standard for excellence in prunes. There are many inferior strains, but the buds for all of our stock were selected by Mr. Millard Sharp, the recognized authority on plum and prune varieties in this State, after many years' testing in his own horticultural museum at Vacaville. Regular heavy producer. The great bulk of California prunes are of this variety.

Robe de Sargent. Dried product very closely resembles French, but the Robe ripens ten days earlier. Must be interplanted with other prunes for heavy annual production.

Imperial. The best of the very large prunes. The market demands small proportion of super-prunes and this one gives the most satisfaction in that role. Must be interplanted with other prunes to insure best pollenation.

Italian. A popular variety in Oregon and northern California. Fruit dark purple, tart flavor, flesh greenish yellow, freestone. Makes a fine dried fruit. August.

Sugar. The best of Mr. Burbank's prunes. With proper pruning and thinning to avoid undue breakage of limbs, the Sugar is a regular heavy producer of large sized fruit. Has achieved distinction as a shipping fruit, although the dried product is fairly acceptable.

Anita. A seedling of the Tragedy. Fruit very large, oblong. Skin purple with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, freestone. A fine shipping and drying variety. Last of July.

PLUMS AND PRUNES—Continued

For the Past Three Years the Force of the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association Has Given Special Attention and Spent Much Time in Investigating French Prune Strains. This Cut Shows Typical Variation in Sizes of Fruit Produced by Different Trees in the Same Orchard

SHIPPING PLUMS

Beauty. The earliest shipping variety and very desirable in extra early districts.

Climax. The best of the extra early varieties. Extremely early, regular and heavy bearer. Fruit large, heart-shaped and of excellent quality.

Santa Rosa. The best Japanese plum yet introduced. Large bright red fruit of uniform size and shape, with excellent shipping qualities.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped yellow plum. The most profitable of the late shipping varieties. The first Japanese variety to be introduced and still the best for its season.

Becky Smith. One of Mr. Millard Sharp's recent introductions and promises to be a valuable addition to the already long list of shipping plums. Fruit is very large, skin bright red, texture firm, flesh yellow, of very good quality. Ripens with Kelsey.

PLUMS AND PRUNES—Continued

Duarte. A blood plum, sometimes known as Improved Satsuma. Extremely productive, a good shipper and has been bringing very satisfactory prices in all markets. Should be planted very extensively on commercial scale.

Wickson. One of the best and most profitable varieties of plums when interplanted with proper pollenizers. Formosa is most satisfactory in this role.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Tragedy. The earliest desirable blue plum. Large, rich and sweet. A heavy producer and profitable in sections to which it is adapted.

California Blue. (Vacaville). Fruit large, skin deep purple, flesh firm, making it desirable as a shipper. Brings remunerative prices on Eastern Markets where an acid fruit is appreciated during the hot summer months.

Grand Duke. Very large, blue plum. Considered one of the most desirable plums because of size, productiveness and shipping qualities. Best pollenizer for Tragedy.

President. One of the largest plums grown. In common with other late plums has been very profitable in recent years.

CANNING PLUMS

Jefferson. Large, oval, base slightly narrowed; greenish yellow, becoming golden, with reddish cheek; bloom thin, white; flesh rich yellow, juicy, high-flavored and luscious; adheres partly to its long pointed stone; a slow grower but productive.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence for canning. Middle of July.

Yellow Egg. A favorite and well-known canning variety. Fruit large, oval, deep golden yellow, juicy and rather acid. July.

Washington. Popular for canning because of its ripening period which is between apricots and the Tuscan Cling peach. Large, golden color with red blush, high flavored and luscious.

PRUNES AND PLUMS ON APRICOT AND PEACH ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
¾-in. and up	6 to 8 ft.	$0.80	$5.50	$45.00	$400.00
½-in. to ¾-in	4 to 6 ft.	.75	5.00	40.00	350.00
⅜-in. to ½-in	3 to 4 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in	2 to 3 ft.	.65	4.00	30.00	250.00

(See June bud prices, page 17)

PRUNES AND PLUMS ON MYROBOLAN ROOTS

		Each	10	100	1000
¾-in and up	6 to 8 ft.	$0.85	$6.00	$50.00	$450.00
½-in. to ¾-in	4 to 6 ft.	.80	5.50	45.00	400.00
⅜-in. to ½-in	3 to 4 ft.	.75	5.00	40.00	350.00
¼-in. to ⅜-in	2 to 3 ft.	.70	4.50	35.00	300.00

GRAPES

In shipping varieties the Malaga is most uniformly profitable, with Emperor and Tokay holding important positions. In Raisin varieties the Thompson has the greatest future. There is also a demand for the Muscat and the Sultana in the Raisin industry, but the efforts of the Raisin Association have shown very gratifying results in the increased marketing possibilities of the Thompson in particular. We are propagating varieties used for table, shipping and drying purposes only. **Distances:** twelve by six, seven and eight.

Standard No. 1 Grape—Rootings

Emperor. Vine a strong, rampant grower. Bunches are large, long, loose and sometimes shouldered. Berries large, oblate, deep rose to purple. It is particularly adapted for packing in kegs with redwood sawdust and on account of tis thick skin and meaty flesh is a splendid shipper. Best late variety. October.

Flame Tokay. In the interior valleys it attains its highest state of perfection. The bunches are large and somewhat loose. Berries large, oblong and when ripening assume a brilliant red color that makes them so attractive and remunerative in the Eastern market. One of the staple shipping varieties. September.

Malaga. On account of its shipping qualities this white grape is the most extensively grown shipping variety in this State. It readily adapts itself to wide range of soils. The vine a strong grower and heavy producer. Bunches are very large; berries oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. When dried makes a fair raisin. August.

GRAPES—Continued

Muscat. The well known raisin grape. Bunches are long, loose shouldered; berries oval, sometimes round; skin yellowish green. When fully ripe makes a fine table variety; flavor strong and characteristic. September.

Thompson Seedless. Ninety per cent of the world's raisins are seedless. Despite the extremely heavy planting of Thompsons during the last few years, the proportion in California is much less than the above figures. Over a period of years, the Thompson promises to be the most stable and profitable of the raisin varieties and in land adapted to it should rank very high compared with other fruit.

Cornichon. The favorite blue shipping grape. Its unique shape, high color, productiveness and shipping qualities make it one of the most desirable table grapes for planting.

GRAPE VINES

	Each	10	100	1000
Jumbo	$0.25	$1.50	$4.50	$35.00
Standard	.20	1.00	3.50	30.00

WALNUTS

Walnut culture is profitable in several sections of the State. We will, on request, offer suggestions as to varieties best adapted to different districts. It is advisable to interplant Walnut groves with varieties which come into bearing earlier. The interplants can be renewed after several years. **Distances:** Thirty-six to forty-eight feet.

WALNUTS GRAFTED ON CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT ROOTS

		Each	10	100
¾-in. and up	6 to 8 ft.	$1.75	$16.00	$150.00
½-in. to ¾-in.	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	13.50	125.00
⅜-in. to ½-in.	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00

Eureka. Tree is an upright, vigorous grower. Nuts large, elongated, soft shelled, smooth and tightly sealed. Considered especially valuable on account of its late blooming period.

Franquette. Tree a hardy and vigorous grower. Nuts large, long and smooth. Kernel full, sweet and having a rich nutty flavor. Thrives well in the interior valleys and valuable as it is a late bloomer.

Mayette. Nuts are large, well filled, rich and sweet. Should be planted with Franquette for cross pollenization. Tree hardy and a heavy bearer.

Payne. Very popular in Linden Section of San Joaquin Valley. Bears very heavily and early in life. The most promising new variety.

Placentia. The leading walnut in Southern California but not at home north of the Tehachapi.

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OLIVES

The Olive has come back. Has very high food value and in old fruit regions of Southern Europe and Northern Africa is one of the leading fruits. In Italy alone there is a larger acreage of Olives than of all fruits combined in California.

Distances: Twenty-four to thirty feet.

Ascolano. An Italian olive of large size exceeding the common varieties. The tree is strong spreading grower, fruit bluish black when fully ripe. It is packed and sold commercially as the "Queen Olive."

Manzanillo. Considered by packers to be one of the best pickling olives. Tree is a free grower and heavy and regular producer. Fruit is extensively packed green as well as ripe. Ripens about two weeks before the Mission.

Mission. Fruit medium in size and makes an excellent pickle on account of its heavy oil content. Tree vigorous, upright grower and is highly suited for avenue or roadway planting.

Prices Quoted on Application.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Five trees of a variety will be supplied at the 10 rate, 50 trees and over at the 100 rate, 300 trees and over at the 1000 rate.

Acceptance of order subject to stock being unsold when order is received.

PACKING AND SHIPPING

No charge is made for packing material used when carload orders are shipped. In less than carload shipments the cost of packing material is added. Shipments of large orders are made direct from Nursery Plants, small orders from our packing yard at Fresno.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Method Square

	No. Plants		No. Plants
1 foot apart each way	43,560	15 feet apart each way	193
2 feet apart each way	10,890	16 feet apart each way	170
3 feet apart each way	4,840	18 feet apart each way	134
4 feet apart each way	2,722	20 feet apart each way	109
5 feet apart each way	1,742	22 feet apart each way	90
6 feet apart each way	1,210	24 feet apart each way	75
7 feet apart each way	807	25 feet apart each way	69
8 feet apart each way	680	30 feet apart each way	48
9 feet apart each way	537	35 feet apart each way	35
10 feet apart each way	435	40 feet apart each way	27
12 feet apart each way	302	50 feet apart each way	18
14 feet apart each way	222		

SUNSET PRESS, SAN FRANCISCO

Some Reasons--

why Kirkman Trees Are Planted

□□

1. Largest growers of deciduous tree fruits on the Pacific Coast.

2. Grow only standard varieties that have stood the test of time.

3. All buds from Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association from recorded trees.

4. Nursery stock produced in widely separated localities. Each kind in soil and climate to which it is best adapted. Plants in Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, Tulare, Madera, Stanislaus, Contra Costa, Yuba and Sutter Counties, also Oregon.

5. Inherently weak seedlings eliminated in nursery rows.

6. All nursery stock inspected in nursery row during growing season by expert pomologists to detect mixture due to human error.

7. Commercial plantings gone over during first year in orchard.

8. Our issue, on application, of the KIRKMAN NURSERY GUARANTEE contract guaranteeing ten times their value that the trees are true to name.

9. Extra cost of trees that can be so guaranteed financed by elimination of the expenditure of large sums usually paid to agents who render growers practically no service in return for their usual commission.

10. Large commercial orchardists in California with time and means to investigate and secure the best depend almost entirely on Kirkman trees.

Guarantee

We have often noticed, as others have, the tragic losses sustained at times by the planting public by reason of trees and vines proving at bearing to be other than as represented.

It has been our plan to eventually include in our organization a trained force of competent men whose work would be to so accurately attend to the technique of nursery work that we would be justified in offering something radically different from the usual nursery guarantee. Last year we introduced to our customers the result in our KIRKMAN NURSERY STOCK GUARANTEE, which stipulates that we are obligated to the extent of TEN TIMES the purchase price of such trees or vines which prove to be untrue to name at bearing.

This guarantee is issued on application from any customer using a minimum of One Hundred Dollars' worth of nursery stock. This guarantee can be issued only to customers who purchase nursery stock directly from our institution and not in instances where our trees are supplied through other nurserymen or brokers.

Copy of GUARANTEE CONTRACT will be mailed on application.

□□

KIRKMAN NURSERIES

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Members of
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Association of California